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BOROUGH OF LUDLOW



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1963.



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P U B L I C     H E A L T H     O F F I C E R S

Medical Officer of Health

Elizabeth Capper, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

H. V. James, M.A.P.H.I., M.I. Mun. E.

Public Health Laboratory Service

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health, 1963.

Municipal Offices,  
Ludlow.

July, 1964.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Ludlow Corporation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough and the work done by the Public Health Department in 1963.

The Vital Statistics indicate a healthy population. The slight fall in the Birth Rate in one year is not very significant, but the gradual rise in the proportion of illegitimate births is becoming significant.

The rising tendency in the proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases should be watched carefully, and the fact that the number of deaths from cancer of the lung has gone up should give food for thought also.

The Slum Clearance programme has continued, the rate being integrated with the rate of provision of new houses.

In many cases, having allowed their houses to become slums through neglect, landlords show surprising keenness to spend large sums of money to save them from being demolished. Unfortunately the houses have been allowed to deteriorate so much that it is very doubtful whether this is a correct procedure in many cases. Owners have been very slow to comply with the Demolition Orders and it would seem that the Local Authority will have to use all its powers for this purpose.

We have been fortunate to escape the outbreaks of para-typhoid and food poisoning which have occurred throughout the country. These outbreaks stress the need for the highest standards of food hygiene in the manufactories, the shops and among all who handle food at any time.

Even if these diseases are introduced to the country by various means, they should not spread if all food handlers had a high standard of personal hygiene - chiefly keeping nails short, hands clean and washing hands thoroughly after using the lavatory and before touching food.

The public can do its part in the cleaner food campaign by only going to shops which look clean and hygienic and which keep food on display covered and where the staff are obviously particular about personal hygiene.

Again I wish to express my thanks to Mr. James the Public Health Inspector and all my colleagues for their help and co-operation and to Mr. James and Mr. Boulton for their help in preparing this report.

Elizabeth Capper,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS - 1963.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births.</u>			
Number	57	47	104
Rate per 1,000 population			15.29
Standardised Birth Rate			15.9
Illegitimate Live Births	2	2	4
per cent of total live births			7.02
<u>Stillbirths.</u>			
Number			1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			9.5
<u>Total Live and Stillbirths.</u>			
			105
<u>Infant Deaths</u> (deaths under one year)	1	1	2
<u>Infant Mortality Rates.</u>			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			19.23
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			20.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			0
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate.</u> (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			9.6
<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate.</u> (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			9.6
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate.</u> (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			19.05
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)			
Number of deaths			0

SECTION AGeneral Statistics and Notes on Vital Statistics.

Area (in acres)	1,068
Registrar General's Estimate of Population	6,800
Number of inhabited houses	2,311
Rateable value of the Borough	£212,086
Estimated product of 1d. rate	£822.16s.5d.

The population continues to increase, but in 1963 the rate of increase was rather less than in the two previous years. Since 1958 the figures have been:-

1958	20
1959	20
1960	30
1961	50
1962	70
1963	40

Births.

The total number of live births was 104 (male 57 female 47). This figure is lower than in the preceding two years and the standardised birth rate of 15.9 is lower than the rate in England and Wales (18.2).

The percentage of illegitimate live births (7.02) is very much higher than in 1962, when it was only .85.

Stillbirths.

There was only one stillbirth this year - the baby was grossly abnormal.

The stillbirth rate of 9.5 is less than half the rate for recent years.

Infant Mortality.

There were two infant deaths, one occurring at the age of 2 months and the other on the first day. The causes of death were congenital defect and prematurity respectively.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 19.23 is a great improvement on that for 1962 (33.9) and better than the rate for England and Wales (21.1).

Deaths.

There were 107 deaths (58 male and 49 female). The crude death rate was 15.74 and the standardised death rate 11.49. This compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 12.2 and shows little variation each year.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	58	49	107

Cause of Death.

Malignant disease stomach	2	1	3
Malignant disease lung	3	1	4
Malignant disease uterus		2	2
Other malignant diseases	7	2	9
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	14	19
Coronary disease	7	3	10
Other heart disease	9	15	24
Other circulatory disease	1	1	2
Pneumonia	8	2	10
Bronchitis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	1		1
Congenital malformations		1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	4	14
Motor vehicle accident	1		1
Suicide	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	58	49	107
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Again, diseases of the heart and circulation accounted for just over half of the deaths 51·4%. Malignant diseases caused 17% of the deaths this year. This also has been quite a constant figure in recent years, all but 3 of these deaths occurred over the age of 55 years.

There has been a slight fall in deaths from respiratory diseases; they caused 14% of the total compared with 19·3% last year, but it is still well above the former usual figure of about 10%.

All these deaths occurred over the age of 55 years and all but 2 over the age of 65 years.

As well as the two infant deaths, one other child died - a school boy of 8 years was killed on the main A.49 road in the town.

It is also sad to report the death of two people in the 25 - 44 age groups from suicide.

56% of all the deaths occurred over the age of 75 years, and six occurred over the age of 90 years.

	<u>Ludlow Borough</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Birth Rate	15·9 (standardised)	18·2
Stillbirth Rate	9·5	17·2
Death Rate	11·49 (standardised)	12·2
Infant Mortality Rate	19·23	21·1
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	9·6	14·2
Perinatal Mortality Rate	19·05	29·3

S E C T I O N    B.General Provisions of Health Service.Staff.

Once again I report that the Public Health Inspector, who is only occupied with this work for part of his time, in conjunction with his other duties as Borough Surveyor, cannot cope adequately with the ever-increasing volume of work. There has been no change in the Staff this year.

The Medical Officer of Health has one session a week for Borough duties - on Monday mornings excluding the second Monday each month, when the session is the Thursday morning of that week.

Laboratory Services.

Dr. Jones examines weekly samples of drinking water and water from the swimming bath and he and his staff are always willing to give help and advice.

Ambulance Service.

Early in 1963 notification was received that the Minister of Health approved the County Council's proposals to build, re-site or close various ambulance stations in the County, thus in due course the ambulance station at Ludlow will be closed and a new whole time one built at Craven Arms.

In case of accident an ambulance should be obtained by making a 999 emergency telephone call.

The Ludlow Ambulance Depot gives very excellent service, but if there should be any complaints about delays, etc., these should be made immediately either to the County or the Borough Medical Officer of Health.

Nursing Services.

Until late Autumn the Borough enjoyed the services of two District Nurse/Midwives, one Home Nurse and one Health Visitor/District Nurse. Nurse Bloom, the Home Nurse retired in the Autumn after years of faithful service.

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

Belmont	-	Shrewsbury.	
Males		Tuesdays and Fridays	6.00 - 8.00 p.m.
Females		Mondays	3.30 - 5.30 p.m.
		Thursdays	5.00 - 7.00 p.m.

### Hospital Services.

Concern is still expressed about the various proposals to alter the hospital facilities in Ludlow. The latest proposal received was for a hospital at East Hamlet with 72 geriatric beds for long-stay patients only and 12 maternity beds, and an outpatients department.

Various bodies have requested that some beds are provided for acute cases when the Ludlow and District Hospital is closed but up to now no alterations to the proposal have been received.

### Poisons Information Service.

This Service came into operation on 2nd September, 1963. The National Centre is at Guy's Hospital, this disseminates information to the Regional and District Treatment Centres: our district centre is at the Royal Salop Infirmary. Until now the composition of many of the complex substances in domestic, agricultural, industrial and other uses have been trade secrets, but to help this service many commercial firms have disclosed the composition of their products on a strictly confidential basis. Thus the emergency treatment of cases of acute poisoning should be greatly facilitated.

### National Assistance Act, 1948 - Welfare of Partially-Sighted Persons.

The Public Health Committee agreed with the action taken by the County Council to provide additional services for the partially-sighted. They are to be included in the various schemes for handicapped persons operated by the Welfare Department.

### National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962.

The Council continued to make a financial grant towards the running expenses of the Cosy Corner Club and increased the sum to be included in the years estimates for the welfare of Old People.

### Old People's Welfare.

The Old People's Welfare Committee meet regularly. The Women's Voluntary Services are once again to be congratulated on their excellent work, supplying hot meals, regular visiting and friendship to the Old People.

It is very pleasing to report that the Secondary Schools are starting to operate schemes of Social Service and it is hoped that this will be extended. There is plenty of scope for all to work with the old and handicapped.

Child Welfare Centres.

Dinham	-	Mondays	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
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New Street	-	Thursdays	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
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(doctor in attendance at New Street on alternative Thursdays).

Dental, Speech Therapy, Audiology, Immunisation, Chest Disease and Child Guidance Clinics are also held at Dinham - attendance being by appointment at these sessions.

The Relaxation classes held for expectant mothers at Dinham on the 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month continue to provide excellent opportunities for Health Education and for the promotion of friendship as well as the instruction in relaxation, etc.

Family Planning.

The Centres at Shrewsbury, Kidderminster and Hereford are run by the Family Planning Association and give advice on a variety of matters. An appointment is now needed for the Hereford Clinic.

Public Conveniences.

These have been considered to be inadequate and provision of additional public conveniences is to be considered when the estimates for 1964/65 are in the course of preparation.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

The Public Health Inspector was authorised to inspect any premises in the Borough in respect of which a licence was granted. The Act comes into operation on 1st January, 1964.

S E C T I O N   C.Sanitary Circumstances of the area.

Water Supplies: No information regarding the adequacy of natural supplies is available, as the water undertaking was transferred on April 1st. to the East Shropshire Water Board.

During the hard weather of January and February, breakages etc. to mains were promptly dealt with, with no disruption of the mains water supply. Adequate daily supplies of water were delivered, as required during this period, to premises whose service pipes had become 'frozen up'.

91 samples were taken during the year for bacteriological analysis and 86 were found to be satisfactory.

Chemical Analyses resulted as follows:-

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES

Date: 25th November, 1963.

Results expressed in parts per 1,000,000.

	<u>Burway Supply (Low Level)</u>	<u>Seifton Supply (High Level)</u>
Appearance	Bright, few large particles.	Bright, few large particles.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0·00	0·007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0·00	0·00
Chlorine in Chlorides	22·50	11·50
Nitrate Nitrogen	2·40	2·20
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27°C. in 4 hours	0·30	0·20
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	360	305
Nitrite Nitrogen	0·00	0·02
pH	7·50	7·60
Free Chlorine	0·00	0·00
Radioactivity	-	-
Electrical Conductivity @ 20°C.	472 micromhos.	443 micromhos.
Total Hardness	275	265

The above results show that these waters are chemically of very good quality, and subject to satisfactory bacteriological examination, suitable for use as a public supply.

(Signed)      Bostock Hill & Rigby.  
Public Analysts.

Of the 2311 permanent dwellings in the Borough, 2195 have direct supplies from the mains, 115 are supplied from stand-pipes and 1 house has a private well.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The covered Swimming Bath at Dinham was open daily from April to December (inclusive) and throughout the season proved most popular, being extensively used by school-children, local residents and numerous visitors, the attendance figures being as follows:-

Adults	6,869
Juniors including School Children	44,870
Spectators	6,850

The improved facilities for sun-bathing, were completed during the year together with additional floral features.

23 samples of the bath water were analysed and all were found to be satisfactory.

It is very gratifying to note that since the Bath was opened in 1961, children attending as part of their school curriculum have obtained the following awards:-

<u>Royal Life Saving Society.</u>		<u>A.S.A. Personal Survival.</u>	
Elementary	2	Bronze Award	62
Inter. Certificate	7	Silver Award	38
Bronze Medallion	36	Gold Award	21
" Cross.	6	Schools' Medallist	19
		<u>E.S.S.A. Advance Certificates</u>	20

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Sausage Casing Factory ceased to operate at the end of June, an application for an extension of the Consent under Sec. 107. P.H.A. 1936, being refused by the Council.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Of the 2311 houses in the Borough, 2253 have main drainage, 36 are connected to satisfactory private sewage disposal or treatment plants, and the remaining 22 have chemical or pail closets with adequate means of disposal.

The existing works and plant have been maintained in working order only with great difficulty. Fortunately, the construction of the new Sewage Works and Pumping Station has proceeded satisfactorily and in accordance with the contract dates. Completion is expected mid-1964.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collections from all domestic premises continue to be made weekly. Twice-weekly visits are made to hotels, cafes, snack-bars, etc., and oftener as required, during the holiday season.

Disposal is by controlled tipping, with complete absence of any form of nuisance.

18 tons of paper was collected as Salvage, baled and sold. This low figure is due to the cessation early in the year of paper collection as salvage. Due to the cost of baling and the low retail price of the baled paper, the system was completely uneconomical and the national need for waste paper was not sufficiently important to warrant rate expenditure.

Except in special cases, therefore, paper collection is included as house refuse, and suitably disposed of at the tip.

RODENT CONTROL.

Regular inspections were made throughout the year of the main sewers, refuse tip, sewage works and other Council properties and the appropriate treatments carried out as required.

The results of the treatment with Fluoracetamide, of the Broad Street Sewer, referred to in last year's report, were described by the Regional Pests Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as "encouraging" and the continued use of this rodenticide in this sewer at three-monthly intervals, was advocated, and implemented.

Details of premises visited are as follows:-

Private dwellings	316
Business premises	48
Agricultural premises	7

These figures again include empty premises, particularly those closed or awaiting demolition under the Housing Acts.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Of the 92 factories in the Borough, 86 have mechanical power and 6 are without power.

Particulars of Inspections by the Public Health Inspector and action taken are as follows:-

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authorities.	6	12	1
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	86	120	2
Total	92	132	3

Cases where defects were found:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred by H.M. Inspector</u>
Want of Cleanliness	9	9	-
Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	5	5	1
Total	14	14	1

S E C T I O N D.HOUSING.

Number of inhabited houses including units of accommodation at business premises.	2311
Number of Houses owned by Council.	631
Houses completed in 1963:-	
(a) Council.	42
(b) Private.	16
Houses under construction as at 31.12.1963:-	
(a) Council.	34
(b) Private.	41
Improvement Grants applied for. (of these 14 were made under Sec. 4 House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959).	27
Number of Applicants for Council Houses.	261
These can be classified as follows:-	
(a) Without homes of their own.	50
(b) Occupying houses in the Borough but desiring a change.	77
(c) Occupying sub-standard houses in the Borough.	52
(d) Living outside the Borough.	82

NEW HOUSES.

The 42 Council houses completed comprised 34 units of Stage 3 Sheet Road Scheme and the 8 bungalows at Springfield Close.

The 34 units to complete Stage 3 are in an advanced stage of construction and should be completed early in 1964.

The site survey for Stage 4, the final stage of the Sheet Road Housing Scheme, has been completed and types of houses and possible layout plans are now under consideration.

A further Scheme of 6 bungalows at Steventon New Road is due to start early in 1964.

16 new houses were allocated for Slum Clearance purposes.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

At the Sandpits Road Caravan Site, only 2 caravans remain, and the occupants are expected to vacate the site in the early spring.

The provision of the necessary toilet facilities, etc., at the Cliff Caravan Site, Dinhams, are practically completed.

Action under the Housing Acts.

Number of houses represented as unfit (Sec. 16).	31
Number of Closing Orders made.	8
Number of Demolition Orders made.	18
Number of Undertakings by Owners to render Houses fit accepted.	5
Number of houses closed (of these none were closed under Sec. 17 (3) (b) Housing Act, 1957)	6
Number of houses demolished.	Nil
Number of houses rendered fit by owner after acceptance of Undertaking.	4
Number of houses rendered fit by Informal Action under the Public Health Act.	17
Comparative figures for 1962 are as follows:-	
Number of houses represented as unfit (Sec. 16).	32
Number of Closing Orders made.	11
Number of Demolition Orders made.	19

S E C T I O N    E.INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMEAT.

The three licensed slaughterhouses continued in use in varying degree until July, when a renewal of one licence was not applied for and therefore lapsed.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into force on October 1st. and the detailed inspection then required, coupled with a further increase in the number of animals slaughtered, has materially further increased the time taken in meat inspection, and necessitating a considerable amount of this work being done outside normal working hours.

Reciprocal arrangements for meat inspection under Sec. 3 of the Regulation have been agreed with the Ludlow Rural District Council and the ready co-operation of their Meat Inspectors is much appreciated.

The slaughterhouses have been well maintained with proper compliance with the Regulations and the arrangements made for the collection of hides, inedible offal, etc., and for the disposal of condemned meat, continue to be satisfactory.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Numbers killed.	871	Nil	10	3469	1497
Numbers inspected.	871	Nil	10	3469	1497
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Carcases of which some parts or organs were condemned.	57	Nil	Nil	90	82
Percentage affected	6·54%	Nil	Nil	2·60%	5·61%
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some parts or organs were condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	27
Percentage affected.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·80%

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART (contd.)

<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
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Cysticercus Bovis.

Whole carcase condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some parts or organs were condemned.	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage affected.	0·34%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Weights of Meat Condemned.

1. On account of Tuberculosis.	270 lbs.
2. On account of Cysticercus Bovis.	Nil
3. On account of other diseases.	1430 lbs.
Total weight condemned	15cwt. 0qrs. 20 lb.

MILK.

32 samples of designated milk were taken during the year by County Council Sampling Officers, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. 21 samples of Pasteurized and 24 samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized milk were taken from the licensed Pasteurizing establishment in the Borough, and 32 samples of designated milk under the Specified Areas Order 1960, were also taken.

All these samples proved to be satisfactory.

ICE-CREAM.

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream is now 43. Only proprietary brands are retailed and only 3 sell other than pre-packed varieties.

Five samples were taken during the year, all were of satisfactory quality.

OTHER FOODS.

Inspections of other foods displayed for sale have frequently been made, generally at the request of the owners and managers of retail shops, resulting in the following condemnations:

Milk	8 tins	Tomatoes	25 tins
Vegetables	4 tins	Rice Pudding	6 tins
Soup	5 tins	Lemon Curd	7 lbs.
Fruit	76 tins	Dried Egg	7 lbs.
Meat in tins	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Bacon	12 lbs.
Fish	21 lbs.	Corned Beef	27 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cream	1 tin	Frozen Foods	1099 packets
Meat	36 lbs.		

Of 11 samples taken of sundry food and drugs, by County Council Sampling Officers, 10 were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES.

The number and types of food premises in the Borough are as follows:-

Butchers	12
Bakehouses	12
Fried Fish Shops	2
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	19
Food Shops	83

Premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and included in the above figures are 49.

All the food premises are visited periodically and on all occasions, conditions were found to be satisfactory, compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations being now general.

S E C T I O N F.Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases.

The following Infectious Diseases were notified in 1963:-

	<u>1st quarter</u>	<u>2nd quarter</u>	<u>3rd quarter</u>	<u>4th quarter</u>
Measles	52	9	-	-
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	-	-	-
Acute pneumonia	1	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	1
Food poisoning	-	1	-	-

The fairly small outbreak of measles really began towards the end of 1962 and apart from this, the number of infectious diseases notified is again very low indeed. This is the first time only one case of tuberculosis has been notified.

No cases of typhoid fever were notified among persons who were in Zermatt during the early part of the year.

Following outbreaks of paratyphoid in different parts of the Country, believed to be due to infected Chinese bulked egg products, our bakeries were visited and it was found that none used any of this product.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

These come into force on January 1st 1964 and make the pasteurisation of "liquid egg" compulsory.

Two children and one adult were close contacts over a period of time with a case of paratyphoid fever outside the district but were unaffected. This emphasises that a high standard of personal hygiene can be effective in preventing the spread of these diseases.

The source of infection in the case of food poisoning was not traced. The type of infection was that often transmitted by domestic pets. The patient's own pets were examined bacteriologically but were found free from infection and it was possible that the infection was received in the course of her work outside the area.

Number of cases on Tuberculosis Register, December, 1963.

Pulmonary	:	57
Non-Pulmonary	:	5
Removed from register cured	:	4
Transferred in	:	1
Transferred out	:	2
Died	:	2

Investigations following a case of undulant fever in the town showed that several animals in a herd supplying milk in the town were infected with Brucilla Abortus. The County Council took the appropriate action under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Such milk could cause a considerable amount of long and debilitating disease and it emphasises the importance of having all milk pasteurised, at any rate until the disease can be eradicated from cows.

### Prophylaxis.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following figures:-

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

##### Primary Immunisation

	Under 1 (born 1963)	1 - 4	5 - 14
By County Council Medical Officers	27	20	6
By General Practitioners	22	33	4
TOTALS	49	53	10

##### Booster Doses

	1963	1 - 4	5 - 14
By County Council Medical Officers	-	28	29
By General Practitioners	-	8	25
TOTALS	-	36	54

#### WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

##### Primary

	1963	1 - 4	5 - 14
By County Council Medical Officers	27	16	-
By General Practitioners	22	33	-
TOTALS	49	49	-

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION (contd.).Booster Doses

	1963	1 - 4	5 - 14
By County Council Medical Officers	-	19	-
By General Practitioners	-	7	1
TOTALS	-	26	1

TETANUS IMMUNISATION.

	1963	1 - 4	5 - 14
By County Council Medical Officers	27	30	26
By General Practitioners	22	34	5
TOTALS	49	64	31

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

Primary Vaccination with two injections of Salk or three injections of Quadrilin.

	1963-1943	1942-1933	Others
By County Council Medical Officers	-	-	-
By General Practitioners	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

Third injections of Salk or fourth injections of Quadrilin.

	1963-1943	1942-1933	Others
By County Council Medical Officers	1	-	-
By General Practitioners	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	-

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION (contd.)Fourth Injections of Salk.

	1963-1943	1942-1933	Others
By County Council Medical Officers	-	-	-
By General Practitioners	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

Three doses of Oral.

	1963-1943	1942-1933	Others
By County Council Medical Officers	115	-	2
By General Practitioners	16	3	3
TOTALS	131	3	5

Third or Fourth Doses of Oral following two Salks.

	1963-1943	1942-1933	Others
By County Council Medical Officers	1	-	-
By General Practitioners	1	-	-
TOTALS	2	-	-

Fourth doses of Oral following Three Salk, Three Oral or Two Salk plus One Oral.

	1963-1943	1942-1933	Others
By County Council Medical Officers	106	-	2
By General Practitioners	-	-	-
TOTALS	106	-	-

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.Primary

	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	Over 14
By County Council Medical Officers	11	22	-	-	-
By General Practitioners	-	4	-	2	1
TOTALS	11	26	-	2	1

Re-vaccination

	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	Over 14
By County Council Medical Officers	-	-	-	-	-
By General Practitioners	-	-	-	1	7
TOTALS	-	-	-	1	7

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Details of Mantoux Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination at Ludlow Schools during 1963 are as follows:-

No. of children accepting B.C.G. Vaccination.	151
No. of children refusing B.C.G. Vaccination.	14
No. skin tested.	138
No. found to be positive.	7
No. found to be negative.	126
No. given B.C.G. vaccination.	123
No. negative after vaccination.	4

In addition to the above, a special survey carried out in Ludlow produced the following results.

Accepting	Refusals	Tested	Positive	Negative
80	3	76	8	64



